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# RELIGIOUS EDUCATION

### Summer Schools of Religion

To enumerate all of the opportunities for inspiring study of religious topics which the summer offers would take more space than we can command. The agencies under which summer conferences, schools, and assemblies operate belong to three classes, distinct in organization, yet having the same general purpose: first, the Christian associations with their summer camps; second, the schools under the auspices of specific denominations, such as the Presbyterians at Winona, Ind., the Congregationalists at Frankfort, and the Methodists at Ludington, all offering opportunities varying in quality and quantity, in proportion to the ideals and resources of the particular committees in charge. On the programs of some of them appear names known to all who are interested in religious work, as leaders in the upward trend of religious education and the growing efficiency of the church.

Chief among the resorts for such work, however, are the third class, the Chautauquas, of which there are some fifty or more scattered throughout the country, and chief among these is the mother Chautauqua on Chautauqua Lake, New York. Religion has always been one of the outstanding features of Chautauqua, in the midst of a program and a constituency cosmopolitan and inclusive of all branches of learning, as well as many types of social and intellectual activity.

In 1912, however, the religious work of Chautauqua was placed under a special Director of Religious Work, and the School of Religion, as well as the general religious activities reorganized. The school enrolled some two hundred and fifty students during the summer, the Sunday morning study classes between five and six hundred, the junior congregation a still larger number. The Ministers' Institute with which the season closed was the climax of a most successful summer.

Beginning July 7 all of these activities will be resumed. Regular courses of class work, especially for Sunday-school teachers and those who have the responsibility of the religious training of children, will be given daily. There will also be almost daily conferences on the problems of religious education as they appear in the Sunday school, in the church, and in the home. Those who will offer courses for either a portion of the time or for the six weeks are Professor Shailer Mathews, Director of Religious Work, Dr. J. L. Hurlbut, Newark, N.J., Bishop C. D. Williams, of Michigan, Rev. Arthur C. Hill, of London, and Miss Georgia L. Chamberlin, of the University of Chicago. Other names will be added.

An institute for the study of foreign missions will occupy one week, Mrs. Helen Barrett Montgomery and Dr. Charles R. Henderson being the leading names on the program. A home mission institute will occupy another week with Mrs. D. B. Wells, of Boston, in charge.

As last year, the climax will come with the last week of the season in which the Ministers' Institute will be held. The theme about which the work of this week will center is "The Militant Church." For this period there will be added to the staff Dr. G. Campbell Morgan, of London, Dr. John Timothy Stone, of Chicago, Professor Graham Taylor, of Chicago, Rev. Charles Stelzle, of New York, Professor A. T. Robertson, of Louisville, and others. The program for the week offers some eight or ten hours a day of meetings and conferences.

In addition to the stipulated program, the school offers constant service in the nature of personal conferences with individuals on specific problems of Sunday-school and church work. An exhibit of the best that can be gathered in materials for use in the Sunday school, and pictured re-

ports of work in actual progress in different churches will be shown; a library of several hundred volumes, among which are the books of several of the professional reading courses of the American Institute of Sacred Literature, and a good selection of volumes in Sunday-school pedagogy. An art-room containing the beginnings of a collection of pictures on the life of Christ, and the splendid out-of-door model of Palestine which has been constructed on the shore of the lake, furnish additional facilities for study.

For the benefit of churches who desire to send a member of the Sunday school or congregation to Chautauqua for the work of the School of Religion for the entire season, a special scholarship of forty-five dollars has been arranged. This will include board, room, the season's gate fee, and all of the work of the School of Religion in addition to all those attractions of Chautauqua which are open to the public. Applications for this scholarship must be made as early in June as possible, in order that accommodations may be guaranteed.

### Death of E. Nestle

Biblical study has suffered a distinct loss in the death on March 9, 1913, of Christof Eberhard Nestle, so long identified with the seminary at Maulbronn, Germany. Professor Nestle was born in 1851 in Stuttgart. He took his degree of Doctor of Philosophy in 1874, spent some time between 1875 and 1877 in England, was professor at Ulm from 1883 to 1890 and from 1893 to 1898, since 1898 has been professor in the Evangelical Theological Seminary at Maulbronn, and for the past year Ephorus there. He is widely known for a series of books relating to New Testament textual study, and for his almost unexampled production of short articles and notes in English and German journals. He was particularly expert in the textual criticism of the Septuagint and the New Testament. His most widely used recent work was his edition of the New Testament in Greek issued in 1898 and designed to popularize in Germany a modern critical text at a low price.

### The University Pastorate Movement

Joseph Wilson Cochran, D.D., in *Religious Education* says that the university church has, as a background, a movement in which nearly threescore men are devoting their lives as university pastors. The movement is considered by educators to be one of the most important and significant enterprises of the Christian church. The reason why all our university presidents indorse the direct approach of the church to the state university is found in the five following propositions. It is consistent (1) with the history of education; (2) with the economic development of Protestantism; (3) with the aspirations and ideals of the leaders in state higher education, since almost without exception they are men of pronounced Christian life and activity, and the percentage of church affiliations is higher in the large university than in society at large, 57 per cent of students being communicants of Christian churches; (4) with the attitude of the student body toward the faith of Christ; (5) with the production of Christian leadership.

### The Church and the Foreigner

The men's forum of the Central Falls Congregational Church, Rhode Island, has secured the Star Theater Sunday evenings, for the instruction in citizenship and American life, for neighbors of foreign speech. Roman Catholic churches and one Jewish congregation co-operated with announcements. Addresses were given in four or five languages to an audience of 1,500 foreign faces.